The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871. NO. 39.

NEW YORK.

The Tammany Fabric Crushed by its own Weight.

Additional Light Concerning the Stolen Vouchers.

Mayor Hall Politely Requests Comptroller Connolly to Resign.

Connolly Declines to Heed the Mayor's Suggestion.

Proceedings in the Injunction Case Before Judge Barnard.

Alliance Offensive and Defensive Between Connolly and Tweed.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAMMANY DRIVEN TO THE WALL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—There was suppressed excitement in Wall street and the great commercial centres to-day. In the City Hall confusion reigned, and angry counsels distracted the Ring. Among [illegible] whose aggressive spirit grows with each day and every minor success, there was a [illegible] that the broken Ring was disposed to [illegible] and all felt that it needed only a few more [illegible] assaults on their part, or a few more [illegible] blunders on that of Connolly and Hall, to [illegible] the enemy into disastrous panic. [illegible]

[illegible]

MORE ABOUT THE STOLEN VOUCHERS.

The police have thus far failed to discover any clue to the theft in the Comptroller's office. It is said that duplicates of the stolen vouchers remain in the Comptroller's office, and that the originals are recorded full in the books, which are safe. The Comptroller has signified no intention of resignation.

NO FURTHER ACTION INTENDED.

There is the best authority for stating that Hall will take no further action looking toward the removal of Comptroller Connolly. In conversation with a reporter, this evening, he stated that he had no intention whatever of preferring articles of impeachment against Connolly.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The *Herald* calls upon Tweed and Connolly to resign.

The *Tribune* says editorially, in regard to the burglary in the Comptroller's office: [illegible]

HALL'S LETTER REQUESTING CONNOLLY'S RESIGNATION.

The following letter was addressed to Comptroller Connolly by Mayor Hall, last evening:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Monday Afternoon, Sept. 11.

MY DEAR SIR: We have just been informed by the Superintendent of Police that last night the offices of the Finance Department were invaded, and in consequence a quantity of valuable vouchers, evidences of payments and cancelled debts, together representing a large amount of destroyed city liabilities, are alleged by some of your subordinates to have then disappeared. [illegible]

(Signed) A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

To R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CONNOLLY'S REPLY.

The following is Connolly's answer to Hall's letter asking his resignation of the Comptroller's office:

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of September 11, asking my resignation as Comptroller, was presented me last night at 11 o'clock, at an interview sought by yourself. [illegible]

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

THE TAMMANY INJUNCTION CASE.

The proceedings before Judge Barnard in the city injunction case were continued to-day. [illegible]

THE INVESTIGATION.

At a meeting this afternoon of the joint committee of citizens, Aldermen, and Supervisors on city accounts, [illegible]

AN INJUNCTION VACATED.

An injunction obtained by Jas. M. McGregor, Superintendent of the Department of Public Buildings, [illegible]

REPORTED ALLIANCE.

It is said that Connolly has formed an alliance with Tweed, to combat the other two members of the board. [illegible]

THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

A movement among the Germans has been begun, [illegible]

PERSONAL.

Hon. J. F. Wilson and General G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas.

ASTRONOMICAL.

The new planet recently discovered by Prof. Peters, of the Hamilton College Observatory, has been observed at the Naval Observatory, Washington.

ITALIAN MOVEMENT.

A meeting of Italians was held last evening at the Germania assembly rooms, [illegible]

TAMMANY DENOUNCED BY THE IRISH.

[illegible]

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

District Attorney Morris, of Brooklyn, says that if the President and officers of the Staten Island Ferry Company are not brought to trial for the Westfield disaster by the New York authorities, he will have them indicted and tried in Brooklyn within the next two months.

THE CITY DEBT.

The *Times* says: [illegible]

THE MONEY MARKET.

[illegible]

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET.

[illegible]

GOLD.

[illegible]

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

[illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

[illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAID ON THE NORTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—A military officer just arrived here from a Southern trip says there is great excitement in North Carolina, along the Central Railroad, owing to frequent arrests lately made there of Ku-Klux, under the recent orders from Washington. [illegible]

DUTIES COLLECTED AT INTERIOR PORTS.

The following is the Treasury statement of duties on imports collected at the ports named for the fiscal year:

Chicago	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]

PROPOSED REMOVAL.

The Department of Justice, composed of the Attorney General and Solicitor General's offices, will be removed next month to the Freedmen's Bank building, opposite the Treasury. [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

WORK OF THE TREASURY PRINTING BUREAU.

[illegible]

VETERANS OF 1812.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Opening of the Northwestern Railroad to Baraboo.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Sept. 12.—The Northwestern Railroad was opened to Baraboo, thirty-eight miles from here, with an excursion and grand celebration to-day. [illegible]

INDIANA.

The Case of State Printer Bright—Supposed Poisoning Case—Robbed an Employer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12.—[illegible]

Fires.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 12.—[illegible]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12.—[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Cunning Diplomacy on the Part of Germany.

How Russia Was Kept Neutral During the Late War.

Preparations for a Combined Crusade Against the Internationals.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A meeting in support of the Newcastle strikers is announced to be held on the 18th inst.

The London journals of to-day discuss the success of Chinese labor in America, and its relation to the recent strikes in England. [illegible]

France.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 12.—In the Assembly to-day the Budget Committee reported adversely on the bill provisionally increasing the tax to meet the immediate demands of the administration pending the sanction by the Assembly of the new taxes. [illegible]

Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The following are the principal conditions of the treaty made between Russia and Prussia at Versailles, early this year: [illegible]

Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12.—The Diet has been specially convoked to make provision for the reorganizing of the army.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12.—The machine shops throughout the city have been closed by their proprietors. The strikers are now parading the streets. No disturbances have occurred.

Italy.

ROME, Sept. 12.—The Italian Minister of Finance, Signor Sella, intends to farm out the grist tax on a similar plan to that by which the proceeds of the government tobacco monopoly are collected.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.—[illegible]

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—At Salzburg the Ministers are now engaged in settling the basis on which the governments are to deal with the International Society. [illegible]

West Indies.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—[illegible]

POLITICAL.

The Campaign in Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 12.—[illegible]

Will County (Ill.) Republican Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 12.—[illegible]

Livingston County, Ill., Republican Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Sept. 12.—[illegible]

LaSalle County (Ill.) Republican Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 12.—[illegible]

Maryland Republican State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—[illegible]

Hamilton County (O.) Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—[illegible]

California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—[illegible]

The Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 12.—[illegible]

Republican Prospects in New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—[illegible]

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—11 p. m.—War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of commerce:

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—[illegible]

Tea for Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—[illegible]

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

For the Week Ending Sept. 13.

EDITORIALS: [illegible]

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE [illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—Two Houses and Lots near Hubbard-court, on easy terms. J. H. GILBERT, 4 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

For unimproved suburban property, South Side, an elegant 3-story and basement marble-front house, furnished throughout, entirely new, on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; fine 2-story brick stable. Owner wishes to leave the city on account of ill health. CLARKE LAYTON & CO., 196 Dearborn-st.

STEAM & FURNACE HEATING.

HEATING!

[illegible]

LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 15, 17 and 19 North State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

To Grocers and Butchers.

[illegible]

IRON BEDSTEADS.

CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD MNFG. CO.

Pat. Feb., 1869. 251 & 253 East Kinzie-st.

CEDAR POSTS.

CEDAR POSTS.

[illegible]

COAL.

COAL! COAL!

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

Dress Patterns

[illegible] MRS. D. A. JACKSON, [illegible]

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

PRINTERS,

Before buying send for our prices, or call and examine our stock of

FLAT PAPERS,
BILL HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
COLORED PAPERS
COVER PAPERS,
CARD BOARDS,
&c., &c., &c.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Paper Warehouse, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

KID GLOVES.

GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE.

Field, Leiter & Co.

Will offer on Wednesday, September 13, full assortment of the celebrated BERTIN'S TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, in Plain Colors, at $2.25; High Colors, $2.50 per pair.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

DRY GOODS.

LOOK!

At our 50c Black Mohair Alpaca; others ask 50c for same goods. All-Linen Huck Towels at 15 to 20c; are retailed everywhere at double. Look at our Lyons Black Silks at $1.75. Fine Irish Linen at 44c, which is not retailed in the city for less than 75c. Over 1,000 Cases Fall Dry Goods now being opened. Buyers can rely on buying the best goods, and saving at least one-third their money.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 111, 113 and 115 Wabash-av.

SWINE EXPOSITION.

NATIONAL

Swine Exposition!

TO BE HELD AT

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 19, 20, & 21,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF The Illinois Swine Breeders' Association.

Competition Open to all the World.

120 Class Premiums, from $15 to $100 Each.

Also Twelve Grand Sweepstakes Prizes, ranging from $100 to $1,000.

[illegible] CHARLES OSGOOD, Secretary, Joliet, Ill.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

[illegible] E. ASHLEY MEARS, 158 Wabash-av., just south of Madison-st.

TOILETINE.

LADIES!

TOILETINE is unrivalled as a beautifier of the complexion; it is a powder harmless and elegant. Price 50 cents per box.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

BURLINGTON, N. J.

[illegible]

Chicago Collegiate Institute,

AT RAVENSWOOD.

[illegible]

MACKEREL.

FISH.

[illegible]

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

"THE NEW DEPARTURE" FROM CREDIT TO CASH!

JOHN B. TILDEN,

(Successor to Day, Tilden & Co.),

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

FANCY DRY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, ETC.

NO MORE TRAVELLING SALESMEN

Outside expenses, and BAD DEBTS for me. My goods will be sold for NET CASH, at MANUFACTURERS' and IMPORTERS' PRICES. Merchants visiting this city will save money by calling on me before purchasing.

JOHN B. TILDEN, COR. LAKE-ST. AND WABASH-AV., CHICAGO.

N. B.—The OLD STOCK of Day, Tilden & Co. will be closed out regardless of cost, to make room for NEW GOODS.

OYSTERS.

OYSTERS

The Grand Opening of the Oyster Season, at the California Imperial Parlors, 81 Clark-st., will occur upon the arrival of the French Cooks from Delmonico's.

NEW BOOKS.

Bryant's Odyssey of Homer. Stoddard's New Volume of Poems. George Sand.—A Fresh Novel.

Published This Day:

I. THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER.

Translated by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. First volume. Royal 8vo. Uniform with Bryant's Iliad. $5.00.

[Vol. 2, completing the work, will be published the coming winter.]

The method and form of Mr. Bryant's translation of the Odyssey are the same that were used in his translation of the Iliad, which won the heartiest praise from competent critics both in Europe and America as the best English rendering of the immortal Greek epic. His present work is of the same high order of excellence and will doubtless be accepted as the standard English version of the Odyssey.

II. THE BOOK OF THE EAST,

And other Poems. By RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

[illegible]

III. A ROLLING STONE.

A Novel. By GEORGE SAND. Translated by CARROLL OWEN. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, $1.00.

This is another of those powerful and attractive stories by which George Sand has charmed and compelled the admiration of the reading world. Thought, sentiment, and passion combine to enlist the attention which this story will amply repay.

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SHIRTS.

Shirts made of N. Y. M. Muslin, with 2,500 Linen, per doz., to order......$36.00
Wamsutta Muslin, with 2,100 Linen......33.00
Lonsdale Muslin, with 2,100 Linen......30.00

[illegible]

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64 Washington-st., opp. Opera House. 106 FOURTH-ST., OPERA HOUSE, Cincinnati, and UNION BUILDING, Troy, N. Y.

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COOKING STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! HEATING

GOOD—DURABLE—CHEAP.

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OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Inman Line

MAIL STEAMERS,

Carrying the British and United States Mail,

STEAM SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CUNARD LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, for QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW.

CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, SIBERIA, RUSSIA, SAMARIA.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Look to Your Children!

The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible]

TWEEDS AND CASSIMERES.

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW,

Ask the Attention of Buyers to

1,000 Pieces

ALL-WOOL

TWEEDS AND CASSIMERES,

At from 50c. to $1.00 per yard, which were bought previous to the advance, and will be sold WITHOUT REFERENCE to the HIGH PRICE OF WOOL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY,

Wholesale Dealers IN BOOTS & SHOES,

69 & 71 Wabash-av., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BEST CUSTOM BOOTS IN THE WORLD.

They are made from best Chicago Upper!
They are made from over-weight Sole Leather!
They have solid Sole Leather Counters!
They are Hand-Pegged!
They are Hand-Sided!
They are every pair WARRANTED!
They are sold of any sizes required
They are sold AT LOW PRICES!

ALSO,

PATENT SADDLE-SEAM BOOTS,

The best seam in existence, for it is IMPOSSIBLE for it to rip!

ALSO, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

PATENT WATER-PROOF SHOES,

For Women and Misses.

These goods have been thoroughly tested, and are as represented, thus enabling LADIES to wear a cloth shoe throughout the entire Fall and Winter without overshoes, which has before been impossible except at the daily risk of wet feet, and consequent illness.

ALSO, an immense stock of CUSTOM-MADE and EASTERN goods, of all varieties required for the Fall Trade, which we are at all times happy to show to our friends and patrons of the last eight years, and to merchants generally.

Boot and Shoe Pacs, and other Lumbermen's Goods, A SPECIALTY.

TRUSSES, ETC.

BOW LEGS.

[illegible]

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DRY GOODS BANK.

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DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WM. P. BRINTNALL, President. CHAS. F. BOGERT, Cashier.

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On Chicago city real estate. Funds in hand. MEAD & COE, [illegible]

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ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

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CHICAGO

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, and Ground Oil Cake for Feeding.

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OFFICE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,

[illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., [illegible]

PASSENGER CARRIAGE.

NEW YORK CITY ASSOCIATION CARRIAGE COMPANY

[illegible]

MIDWIFE.

MRS. BUCHANAN,

[illegible]

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

Committees and Private Parties who are about to purchase for Churches, Hotels, Steamboats, Restaurants, &c., would do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we will offer them extra inducements. Our stock consists in part of

Axminsters, Moquetts, Wiltons, Velvets, Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, 3 Plys, Ingrains, Wool Dutch, Hemps, Cocoa Mattings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths, all widths, Shades, Hollands, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, &c.

BEDDINGS OF ALL KINDS.

We are also manufacturers of the Metallic Union Spring Bed. This Bed has taken the premium over all others, at all fairs where it has been exhibited, including the American Institute, New York. Any person buying this Bed can have their money refunded if it does not give the best of satisfaction.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 111, 113 and 115 Wabash-av.

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HAMLIN, HALE & CO., Importers of Dress Goods, Silks, and Shawls.

PACKAGE DEALERS in American Cottons and Woollens.

JOBBERS OF Hosiery, Gloves, and Notions.

RETAILERS OF all the foregoing. [illegible] Wabash-av.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

Great Reduction in Prices!

We will commence selling, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, our large stock of FURNITURE, of every description,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Contemplating to vacate one of the Warerooms now occupied by us, we must reduce our stock AT ANY SACRIFICE.

Our assortment is complete.

Also, a large stock of DESKS and OFFICE FURNITURE, of every description, which must be sold.

You Can Save 25 Per Cent

By calling on us and getting our PRICES before purchasing.

H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 167 & 169 Randolph-st.

WINDOW DRESS GOODS.

NEW IMPORTATIONS,

FALL 1871.

We invite the attention of HOUSEKEEPERS to the most elegant assortment of French, English, and American

WINDOW DRESS GOODS.

We are prepared to exhibit many Novelties never before shown in the West.

HASKINS & WOLCOTT,

Practical Window Decorators,

90 Randolph-st.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT!

30,000 Families in the United States use them.

145,000 Persons praise the "National" every Day!

It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical.

Manufactured exclusively by the

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

FOR WHOLESALE BY FRANK STURGES & CO. And for sale by the trade everywhere.

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO., CHICAGO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

RICHARDS & GOOCH

Are daily filling orders for

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.,

[illegible]

173 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO.

HULL, LIDELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HOPS,

22 Michigan-av.

Highest market price paid for choice and strictly prime Hops.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

[illegible] W. M. & J. E. MAYO, [illegible] State-st.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR.

Celebrated for its Purity, Strength, and Pleasantness. Warranted to keep Pickles. First Premium awarded at the United States Fair, Illinois State Fair, and Chicago City Fair. [illegible]

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 339 and 341 State-st.

[illegible] WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement.

[illegible]

Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

SCALES.

VICTOR SCALES,

VICTOR SCALE CO., MOLINE, ILL.

Chicago House, 158 State-st.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 226 & 228 Lake-st., CHICAGO.

CARPETS.

Carpet Department.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

94 TO 104 WABASH-AV., AND 14 TO 20 WASHINGTON-ST.,

Have now the largest and most attractive stock of Fine, Medium, and Common Carpets and Oilcloths in Chicago.

Wholesale and Retail Buyers will receive prompt and courteous attention.

BOTTLES.

BOTTLES.

I have the largest and most complete line of Pittsburgh Bottles in the West, consisting of

BLUEING, SCHNAPPS, PICKLE, CLARETS, WINE AND BRANDY, HOCK WINES, ALE AND PORTER, FLAVORING EXTRACT, MINERAL & SODA WATER, INK & PACKING BOTTLES, PRESCRIPTION VIALS, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, FLASKS, MUCILAGE BOTTLES & BRUSHES, OVAL & PANELS, POMADE & HAIR OIL BOTTLES.

[illegible]

MACHINE-CUT CORKS

[illegible]

T. A. M'CLELAND, No. 8 State-st., Chicago.

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GOLDEN ROBIN!

BY W. O. PERKINS.

If you need a New SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK, do not weary yourself by looking over a long list, but send at once for this favorite collection of BEAUTIFUL SCHOOL SONGS.

IT WILL NOT DISAPPOINT YOU.

Price, 50 Cents.

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Light & Easy Cantatas,

SACRED AND SECULAR.

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST. G. F. Root
DANIEL. Root and Bradbury
ESTHER. Bradbury
PILGRIM FATHERS. Root
FLOWER QUEEN. Root
HAYMAKERS. Root
PICNIC. Thomas
QUARREL AMONG FLOWERS

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of the above price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

ROOFING.

THE NEW YORK "READY ROOFING"

[illegible]

Best Patent Roofing in Use.

[illegible]

Address, WM. LITTLE & CO., [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

GEO. W. MATHEWS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms Per Year to Subscribers by Mail. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Weekly edition.... [illegible] | Sunday edition.... [illegible]

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M. C. KAMES, City Circulator.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

The people of Cook County will be called upon at the approaching election in November to choose one, perhaps two, Judges of high rank. The term of Judge Jameson, of the Superior Court, being about to expire, his vacancy must be filled; and if the Governor shall think that an emergency exists at this time requiring an election to supply the vacancy upon the bench of the Circuit Court, caused by the recent promotion of Judge McAllister to the Supreme bench, he can order such an election. Such an order has, we understand, been asked for by the Republican Committee of the county. The regular time of choosing the Judges of the Circuit Court is in June, having been so fixed with a view to separating the judicial elections as much as possible from the arena of partisan politics and the machinery of political campaigns. Any attempt to change this order of things may not improperly be regarded as an effort to drag the judicial office into the cockpit of political strife, from which it ought always be kept sacred.

The Judges of the Superior Court have still, however, to be voted for on the same day with the horde of city, county, and ward functionaries, whose places constitute the "spoils" of the campaign the distribution of which is usually the work of a body of place-mongers, among whom no dignified and self-respecting candidate for a judicial office will voluntarily trust himself. The County Convention which will nominate Judge Jameson's successor will also nominate, for the city and the county, some fifty candidates for all sorts of offices, ranging from Collectors and Treasurers down to petty Constables and ward officers; but in nearly every case the idea of pecuniary emolument or political power will be the object uppermost in the strife between candidates, and in the choice of candidates' blowers and strikers to serve as delegates. It must, therefore, be with no little apprehension that the people commit their interests in the selection of candidates for Judges to such men as usually throng our nominating conventions, and such methods as usually characterize those bodies. The policy of electing Judges is questionable, taken at its best aspect; and, since the system is ours for better or for worse, it will be a double pity if we should, by any laxity of popular vigilance, allow the worst results of the elective system to be developed here as they have been in New York.

Judge Jameson is supposed to be a candidate for re-election, and for renomination by the Republican Convention. He is known to be a lawyer of high standing and a jurist of large experience, of national reputation, and of unquestioned probity. We suppose that the great mass of lawyers and litigants who have had to do with the Superior Court would pronounce with almost perfect unanimity in favor of Judge Jameson as against any other lawyer who is likely to contest his seat. The people would readily take this verdict and make it their own, being in favor of retaining a Judge in office so long as he fills his place satisfactorily. But here comes a convention, which is besieged by candidates hungry as wolves for such offices as they can get, from which, honestly or dishonestly, they can obtain a more certain livelihood than the walks of private life will insure them. Half a dozen of them, for instance, want Judge Jameson's place, and they bring to bear upon the convention the same line of influences by which the less dignified and responsible offices are knocked down to the various bidders: and, as a consequence, the judicial office is degraded to a level with the lowest and most mercenary of the others. From all that we can hear there will be a sharp strife waged for the Superior Judgeship by the professional office-hunters, some of whom have been party barnacles for many years, and none of whom, so far as we can learn, have the legal acquirements of Judge Jameson.

It is positively necessary for this community to maintain the character of its judiciary, else public morality, and the safety of life and property, fall to the ground. If we would protect our municipal administrations from the Tweeds and Connollys, our exchange from the Fisks and Goulds, and our society from the Woodhulls and Rosenzweigs, we must keep the Barnards and Cardozos off our judicial bench. And the great danger of our elective system is the elevation to the bench, through the bedlam of conventions, of just such cunning politicians, third-rate lawyers, and men of easy virtue as New York is now wrestling with. Our Judges are now, fortunately, men of high standing and unquestioned integrity. They are our present security against manifold great evils. We are indebted for them mainly to the popular determination to keep partisan politicians, and especially party machinery, quiet in judicial elections. Our present bench of Circuit Court Judges were nominated and chosen at a time when the tide of local politics was at its ebb, and when the regular office-seekers had occasion to keep in the background. Consequently, respectable tickets were nominated, the only questionable candidate in the lot being beaten out of sight.

While the people have, perhaps, learned to expect more or less of mercenary motives, and more or less of venality among the aspirants to offices which are purely administrative, they do not expect and will not consent to a degradation of the functions of the judiciary to partisan or personal uses, or a peddling out of seats upon the bench to professional politicians of the sort who figure most in our caucuses and conventions.

In replying to a recent article in THE TRIBUNE, on the proposition to abolish the National Banks, the Chicago *Times* endeavors to twist out of a tight place in which it found itself. Instead of attempting to answer the points made against its propositions, it puts in this sort of plea in confession and avoidance:

"Now, then, for the application of THE TRIBUNE's first argument. What the people now make out of the banks, if at all events the $9,850,000 they collect from the banks in taxes, the banks must necessarily lose. If the people are making over nine and a half millions, to use the phraseology of our contemporary, the banks must be making it. How comes it, then, that the banks are so extremely reluctant to be abolished? How comes it that when they are offered the alternative of putting up 5 per cent in place of 6 per cent bonds as security, covering their circulation, they invariably choose the former?"

Suppose the banks do pay $9,850,000 in State and local taxes, does it follow that they make nothing out of their banking business? Can they not loan their notes and a large portion of their deposits? Do they not draw interest on their security bonds? Do they not sell exchange? From these sources they are enabled to pay all their taxes and realize a satisfactory profit. If they had no income except from their bonds their profits would be exceedingly small after subtracting their national, State, and local taxes.

The government can only make by issuing greenbacks the amount of interest that would be saved on the bonds its notes will purchase. Thus, 167 millions of greenbacks will only purchase 167 millions of bonds, the interest on which, at 5 per cent, is only $7,350,000. But the banks can loan 167 millions of notes at 10 per cent, making $16,700,000, which is $9,350,000 more than the government can save by investing the same amount of currency in bonds.

The *Times* tries to conceal the fact that by no possibility could the government purchase half as many bonds as the banks own with the greenbacks that may be issued without inflation of the currency. The banks have deposited 340 millions of bonds with the Comptroller of the Currency for the security of the note-holder. They have also 188 millions of greenbacks locked up as reserves against their circulation and deposits. Their notes are only 167 millions in excess of their reserve funds. Consequently, if their notes were withdrawn their 188 millions of greenback reserves would immediately be restored to circulation, and the government could only issue 167 millions of new greenbacks to fill the vacuum. Any larger amount would inflate the currency. Suppose the banks sold as many of their bonds to the government as this new emission of legal tenders would purchase, viz., 147 millions, they would still hold 197 millions of bonds on which they would continue to draw interest. But these bonds, being no longer the basis of National Banks, would cease to pay taxes either to the Federal or State Governments. In the form of bank capital they now pay not less than five millions of Federal taxes and an equal amount of State and county taxes, which, of course, would be lost to the municipal public.

At present the banks are drawing $9,850,000 in gold interest on those bonds. How much less will be paid on them after the bank notes are retired? Whatever taxes they are now paying, in the form of bank capital, will cease to be paid thereafter. Can the *Times* figure it out in any other way?

THE WATER LOT PURCHASE.

The Common Council on Monday night ordered to an engrossment an order approving the purchase of the lot known as Walker's water lot, as the site for the new pumping works. Let us hope that the vote ordering the engrossment is no indication of the vote on the passage of the ordinance. We suggest that the Common Council, before the final vote, hold a special meeting on Reuben street, as near the lot as they can get, and then and there, upon their oaths, say which of them would give $25,000 for the lot as a personal investment. The proposition before the Common Council is to pay $53,000 for that lot. A more glaring and bold-faced job was never attempted. We have no doubt that Mr. Walker will assign all his interest in that lot for one-half the money which the city is asked to pay, provided the city does not take it.

This lot is situated on the west branch of the south branch of the Chicago River, and is inaccessible by land or water; to approach it by water will necessitate the widening of the branch at Reuben street; and the construction of a pivot bridge, and dredging and dockage of the river for at least a mile. To approach it by land will require an expenditure for grading, filling, and drainage, equalling a cost of $10,000. The Board of Public Works have notified the Mayor and Common Council that to construct the tunnel to that site will cost $55,000 more than it will cost to construct it to any other of the sites mentioned. These facts present the following items as the comparative cost of this purchase:

Price of the land	$53,000
Widening river and new bridge	30,000
Dredging and docking	25,000
Grading, &c., Reuben street	10,000
Additional cost of tunnel	55,000
Total cost of site	$173,000
Cost of Main street lot	58,000
Difference in cost	$115,000

No examination has yet been made, and there are strong doubts expressed whether it will be possible to use the lot when it is purchased; it is highly probable that the whole area will have to be given a foundation of piles.

Now on the main river there is a lot whose entire frontage is docked. It is flanked on the east and south by wide streets, one of them a broad street, having a new pivot bridge, and the whole lot is ready for occupancy without the expenditure of one dollar to put it in order.

The vote in the Council upon this measure presents the usual extraordinary aspect. One Alderman justifies the enormous extra expenditure on the ground that the Walker lot is on the north side of the river, and therefore in the West Division, and he thinks it worth the extra expenditure of $115,000 to have the pumping works on one side of the creek instead of on the other. Stripped of that pretext, this job has not a leg to stand upon. It is somewhat remarkable that every Alderman from the North Division who was present voted to purchase this lot. They seem to have an especial pride in the West Division,—it was by their votes that $100,000 was voted for the addition to Union Park, and they now propose to throw away another $100,000 on what is ridiculously styled a West Side measure. The North Side Aldermen vote solidly for this measure, and it can only be carried by the aid of their votes. What interest has that part of the city in the question whether the pump be on one side or the other of the creek? Have they no interest in the extra expenditure of $100,000? There were nine Aldermen absent. Four Aldermen from the West Division, Messrs. Batcham, Walsh, McCotter, and Gill, were honest enough to vote against the ordinance. We are sure the people of the West Division will gladly forego the location of this pump in Walker's puddle if $100,000 can be saved by locating it elsewhere. Should the Common Council violate decency and justice by passing this job, we hope the Mayor will immediately veto it. It is too glaring to admit of any kind of an apology.

JUDGE McCLERNAND ON SUBSIDIES.

The value of the restraints placed upon municipal legislatures, in their appropriation of public money, by the New Constitution, is admirably shown in the case just decided by the Circuit Court of Sangamon County. It appears that, in the settlement of certain accounts between the city of Springfield and Sangamon County, there was found to be a balance due the city of $27,728. The Board of Supervisors and the Common Council voted to pay this money over to the "Springfield Iron Company," an organization which has recently started a rolling mill in that locality. An injunction was applied for to restrain such action, and the case was argued by Judge S. T. Logan for the complainant, and by Stuart, Edwards and Brown for the defendants. Judge McClernand granted the injunction, and fortified his action by an opinion which will possibly become historical as the general oration of the subsidy business in this State.

After discussing the power of municipal corporations under Section 9 of Article 9 of the New Constitution, in which are specified the objects of taxation, and deciding that there was no power therein given to levy a tax for such a purpose, he takes up the constitutional prohibition as follows:

"The constitution further declares that 'no county, city, town, township or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to or loan its credit in aid of such corporation,' etc. This provision positively prohibits the transaction here attempted. [illegible] ..."

The Judge considers the proposed subsidy in various forms, and rightly pronounces it unconstitutional in every shape in which it could be presented. The opinion closes with the following strong but just observations:

"To so rule would be to break down the recognized and consecrated barriers to civil authority, and to open the door to the diversion of the public money to every purpose; to the subsidizing of rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, paper mills, grist and lumber mills, factories, manufactories of agricultural implements, printing, hotels and inns, professions, artisans, laborers, and what not; and making, but another step, the government itself could become transformed into a jack-at-all-trades and a universal trucker. All this is wrong and would be ruinous. The State cannot afford to have favorites. Its sacred office and obligation is to treat all and the interests of all alike, and to vouchsafe the blessings of equal and beneficent laws equally to the high and low, the rich and the poor."

There is no resisting the logical force of this opinion. Its affirmance by the Supreme Court will be but the affirmance of the constitution itself. Though the question of past subsidies to railroads was not before the court, the whole argument of the Court, its reasoning and presentation of principles, applies with equal force to that mode of perverting the powers of government to the taking of one man's property to endow another man. This latter question will at some day obtain that fair and candid hearing before the courts that will result in the re-establishment of the principle that no man can be divested of his property by popular vote, nor by legislation, except it be taken for some public purpose within the constitutional authority of the Legislature.

The robbery of the Comptroller's office in New York, and the abstraction of whole packages of important vouchers seems to have been one of the most timely pieces of felony ever perpetrated. Perhaps this robbery served more purposes than that of concealing records and accounts merely. Those $4,000,000 in government bonds which the taxpayers were in hopes to be able to levy upon; have they been seen since that night? One of the tricks of the thief's trade is that of getting his plunder out of his hands and into those of an unknown confederate at the earliest possible moment.

Or perhaps this accommodating burglar only stole the vouchers which Comptroller Connolly depended on to prove that his accounts were all straight.

From California to Maine is a long road and a hard one for the Democracy to travel. The dull thud with which the party was "laid out" on the Pacific coast, a few days since, is answered by a duller and heavier one on the far Atlantic. The Republicans made no effort to carry the State of Maine this year, but they actually increased their majority of last year. The Democracy have been seized with dry-rot everywhere. They will lose New Jersey when the time comes, and New York also, unless the Republican feud in that State comes to rescue them from the consequences of their sins.

A correspondent in this city informs us that Hon. Wm. B. Archer, one of the three original Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, departed this life at his residence in Marshall, Clark County, Illinois, on the 9th of August, 1870. In our notice of the release of the canal by the Trustees of the bondholders, we stated that all of the original Commissioners were still living. Mr. Archer was one of the eminent men of the State in its early history, an influential member of the Whig party, and a man of great integrity of character. It was not fitting that such a man should pass away without some public testimonial to his worth and services.

The regular London correspondent of the New York *Times* describes the scene at Glasgow when the Princess Louise and her husband passed through, as an indication that the loyal sentiment throughout the kingdom is as strong as ever. But he perpetrates a most palpable *non sequitur*; for the people of Newcastle turned out in greater numbers to bury Renforth, an oarsman, than they do to welcome royalty itself. It is curiosity, rather than loyalty, which draws these throngs; just as, in the United States, we should probably turn out in greater numbers to see Goldsmith Maid or Laura Fair than to hail the President of the nation.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Charles Moore, of Schuyler County, claims to be in the 102d year of his age. He is a native of North Carolina.

—A well at Ohio Station, Bureau County, on the Mendota & Prophetstown Road, is down 135 feet, with no water. But a fearful hissing, roaring sound comes up the hole that has frightened off the workmen.

—Reed, who murdered Joan McCormick in DeKalb County, was anxious to die when first arrested, but has now recovered from that fancy. He says he was not himself when the crime was committed, and will make the insanity plea.

[illegible]

IOWA.

A Mrs. Ham living a few miles northwest of Blairstown, lately proved unfaithful to her husband, eloping with a young man named Butler. Mr. Ham proved himself no better than his wife by eloping a couple of weeks afterward with a young lady of previous spotless reputation.

—Mrs. Carpenter, the first woman who settled at Cedar Rapids, 30 years ago, when she was Mrs. Shepherd, returned to look at the place the other day, after an absence of 25 years. Her first husband built the first house on the site of the city, and for some time afterward her only neighbors were the Musquakie Indians. Mr. Shepherd has been dead some 20 years. The lady is now 54 years old, and sees a town of 7,000 people where she once beheld nothing but a wilderness.

WISCONSIN.

The LaCrosse *Democrat* reports "the water so low in the Mississippi River that steamboats have to keep whistling to keep cows out of the channel. Many Captains are having cow-catchers put on the boats. This is about the thinnest river yet discovered. They will have to wait for pretty soon."

—The Wood County *Reporter* says there is a vast amount of lumber rafted and ready for running at Wausau, and, if there is not a rise in the river immediately, it must necessarily be pulled out, or lost in the outgoing ice of the coming spring. The quantity is estimated at 30,000,000 feet.

—Beaver Dam claims the champion watermelon eater—he having devoured six melons, each about the size of a water pail, in one day.

—A shocking accident occurred at Shawano, a few days ago. A half-blood Menominee Indian, Robert Dodge by name, employed as fireman in the saw mill at the village, in passing a belt, had his left arm caught and drawn under the pulley, completely wrenching it from the body, and taking with it strips of flesh from the side. The Indian walked across the mill with the blood streaming from the ghastly wound, then fell, and expired in about ten minutes. He frequently begged the bystanders to kill him, so as to end his misery.

—The Tomah *Journal* says: [illegible]

INDIANA.

On Friday, a boy named Millard Morrison, and Columbus Simmons, aged 11, at Fillmore, Putnam County, were playing with a pistol, when it went off in the hands of Morrison, and struck Simmons in the eye, inflicting a fatal wound. [illegible]

—The Lafayette *Courier* says: [illegible]

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

The product for August of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine was [illegible]. The product of the Quincy copper mine for August was 121 tons 103 lbs of mineral.

—A few days ago, Mr. E. D. Catlin, of Coldwater, returned from a visit to Cascade Township, Kent County, bringing a small amount of gold dust of his own panning out. It was found in the bed of a small creek, a tributary of the Thornapple River. The discovery was made but recently. The largest particles yet found are about the size of a pin-head. [illegible]

MINNESOTA.

The Glencoe *Register* reports that Rush Shepard, at Preston Lake, killed forty-three ducks at one shot. If he had got one duck more, he would have beaten Mr. W. F. Newcomb, who killed forty-three at one shot, a few years ago, at Round Grove.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New York thief robbed a poor-box in a church of $9.50.

—Somebody proposes that bald-headed men have their monograms painted on the exposed spot.

—A New Yorker was drugged while going toward his home in Brooklyn, and didn't wake up till he reached Philadelphia.

—New York clergymen are reaping a harvest in marriage fees, there now being more than a hundred weddings a week in that city.

—Seven young ladies from Oregon have just entered their names as students at the Boston Conservatory of Music.

—Pittsfield, Mass., has had a "baby party" at which fifty guests attended, and the belle was a young lady aged 9 days.

—After chasing a man and his wife 200 miles through Arkansas and Missouri, a deserted husband discovered that he was after the wrong woman.

—One visitor to Winsted, Conn., at the recent celebration, entered his name in the centennial album, and added: "Born in Winsted, and never ceased to regret it."

—A passenger on a Southern railway train attempted to commit suicide a few days ago because he did not have money enough to pay a favorite dog's fare.

—A Southern newspaper records that "two Africans thought to throw a Georgia train from the track, but the engineer slacked up, the passengers got around and organized a syndicate, and thrashed the villains within an inch of their lives."

—Railroad engineers will be interested in knowing that recent reports from Switzerland seem to indicate that such steep grades as that on the Mount Rigi Railroad, even with the exercise of the greatest precautions, are not entirely safe. An ascending passenger train on this well-known road was recently stopped by the inability of the locomotive to carry it any farther. [illegible]

—It has long been believed that the earth is composed of a molten mass enveloped in a solid crust, but the thickness of the crust has remained a subject of vague conjecture. Professor Thomson, however, now shows to the British Association that no thickness less than 2,000 or 2,500 miles would enable the crust to resist the tide-gathering force of the sun and moon. [illegible]

—The industrial uses and applications of petroleum, in addition to its vast consumption as an illuminating material, continue to multiply almost indefinitely. It is stated that Mr. Hausel, architect at Neustadt, Grand Duchy of Hessen, [illegible]

—It is a curious fact that the precise nature of the mud which is formed at the bottom of the sea has been only recently determined. [illegible]

—The Hon. James Brooks writes from Japan that the national food is fish. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

John B. Gough is going to lecture two hundred times during the coming season.

—Senator Wilson arrived at his home in Boston, on Thursday of last week, and starts out for California in a few days.

—The Anna Dickinson of Hindostan is Miss Sree Kunganba Garee, who lectures on the future of woman and the wrongs of the sex.

—Henry W. Longfellow and son, Professor Agassiz, and Charles Sumner, were in Minot's Ledge lighthouse together one day recently.

—Recorder Hackett is keeping his pistol practice good by shooting at quinces on the heads of his friends at Islip, Long Island.

—Palmer, who receives $10,000 a year as rent for a stable lot for an armory in New York City, is building a $36,000 church in Westchester County.

—Canon Kingsley is lecturing in England on "The Stones of the Roof," illustrating some peculiar phases of the action of volcanoes on the crust of the earth.

—Mr. John McGarigle, managing editor of the Baltimore *American*, has resigned his office to accept an appointment as Special Agent of the Post Office Department.

—James R. Osgood, of Boston, has declined the office of overseer of Bowdoin College on behalf of the alumni, to which he was elected at the last commencement.

—Ludwig Kossuth, who now lives in Turin, Italy, is devoting his time to the study of botany. In July he gathered from Mont Cenis, within nine days, two hundred and forty species of plants.

—James Anthony Froude, the historian, married a daughter of the late W. F. A. Delane, of the London *Times*, and has been one of the best writers on that paper.

—The official list of the creditors of Tryon Beakirt, who disappeared from Philadelphia about a year ago, shows that his friends suffered to the amount of $100,000.

—Several French journals put into the mouth of Thiers the following: "I am an umbrella on which it has been raining these forty years. What signify a few additional drops more or less?"

—Blondin delighted the Ancient Order of Foresters, of England, on the 2nd ultimo, by walking a rope stretched at a great height in the Crystal Palace. He ended his performances by going half-way across and back on a bicycle.

—Mrs. Patrick Kelley and Miss Margaret Scanlan, of Hartford, Conn., were taken violently ill on Tuesday of last week, after eating toad stools which had been mistaken for mushrooms, and both died on Wednesday.

—Two sisters, a Mrs. Eldred and a Mrs. Barton, aged respectively 68 and 65, who had always been together as much as possible, recently died, within two hours of each other, at Baldwinsville, in New York State, and were buried in one grave.

—A young lady of Trenton, N. J., Miss Adaline Hibbs, has invented a unique stand for a writing table, which, in the form of a small castor, combines inkstands, water and stamp boxes, sponge basin, pen-rack, and call bell.

—At the late West-German chess-players' convention, held at Crefeld, Willfried Paulsen played simultaneously six so-called blindfold games, that is, without looking on the board. He won five games, and the sixth was drawn. The playing lasted from 5 to 10 o'clock p. m.

—Mr. Ebenezer Shaw, of Shenango, Penn., celebrated his 100th birthday, on Tuesday of last week. He had nine children, five of whom are still living, and fifty-two grand children, sixty-one great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grand child, making a total posterity of one hundred and thirty-three, ninety-five of whom are still living. Of his ten brothers and sisters, nine were represented at the celebration.

—Again do letters from ex-Secretary Seward's party announce a change of programme, Mr. Risley having learned from letters from Rome, dated August 8, that they would go from there to Naples, then to Paris, and thence to London, spending a week or more in each city, and then start on the homeward voyage. Should there be no further delay, the party may, therefore, be expected to arrive early in October.

—Hamel, who, as President of the Military Court of the [illegible], condemned many a poor fellow to death, has been himself condemned at last. [illegible]

—The New York *Herald* says: "How it started nobody seems to know, but it is a fact that an ugly rumor is current in Paterson to the effect that those 'Russian letters' received by Walter Conklin on the day of his suicide were not from St. Petersburg, as stated, but from Dr. Rosenzweig. It is known that young Conklin understood Russian, and it is said that Dr. Rosenzweig is also conversant with that language. The letters have been turned over to the Conklin family. It is proper to say that the rumor is discredited generally."

—The New Orleans *Republican* says: [illegible]

POLITICAL.

The Boston *Times* prints at the head of its columns: "The 'Undignified' candidate for Governor, General B. F. Butler, of Springfield and Worcester."

—The Governor of Texas calls into service for twenty-four days prior to and during the coming election, appointed for the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of October next, twenty special police in each county, and orders them to receive $3 per diem as their pay. There being 130 counties, this will cost $187,200.

—There is quite a lively contest for the Republican nomination for Congressman, to succeed the Hon. B. C. Cook, in the Sixth District of Illinois. Will County was instructed for the Hon. Henry Snapp; while Grundy County will probably go for the Hon. W. F. Pierce, LaSalle for Attorney General Bushnell, Kankakee for Judge Starr, and DuPage for General Sweet.

—The Baltimore *American* makes the following comparison between the expenses of the New York city courts and the expenses of the United States courts and Executive Department, State Governments, &c.:

Four courts in New York	$661,500
Eighty-two Judges United States courts	$330,000
Twelve Ministers Plenipotentiary	135,000
President and Cabinet	81,000
Governors of thirty-one States	111,385—$78,385
Difference	$13,085

—The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* furnishes very nearly complete returns of the vote in that State at the recent special election on the Constitutional Convention. The full vote of forty-nine counties is given, all being official except Clay and Webster, and the figures reported for these are believed to be correct. From the five remaining counties only reports of the majorities have been received. These figures show a majority of 2,901 votes for the convention, the increase over the first estimate being caused by the unexpected result of the vote in the Southern counties of the State. The *Intelligencer* says: "The whole vote is about 58,300. The whole vote for Governor last fall was 54,283. In 1868 it was 55,153. The total voting population of the State, listed last year, was 85,420. Out of this 85,000, in round numbers, or a little over one-third, voted for a convention; so that the convention has been forced on the State by a minority, 12,000 less than half the voting population of the State."

RAILROADS.

At an election held in Portage, Wis., September 11, on the question of granting aid, to the amount of $20,000, for the extension of the Madison & Portage Railroad, northerly, to Grand Rapids, the proposition was carried, by 251 majority. On Thursday next Wood County votes on extending aid to the same road, to the amount of $100,000. Adams County has already voted aid to the amount of $45,000; towns on the line, in the same county, have voted $15,000 more, and other towns in the county are expected to add $20,000 more. Anticipating that these votes will all be favorable, the railroad company is surveying the line and preparing it for the graders as rapidly as possible. The southern portion of the line, from Madison to Mendota—at the point of intersection of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad with the Illinois Central Railroad—is being pushed forward vigorously. By its contract with Wood County, the Madison & Portage Company is required to complete 30 miles of grading before the 1st of January next, and to fully complete the road to Grand Rapids before the 1st of September, 1872.

—A company was organized at Marshall, Mich., Sept. 7, to build a railroad from Coldwater to Muir—a distance of 80 miles. The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Green; Vice President, C. S. Crane; Secretary, George Ingersoll; Treasurer, C. P. Dibble. The board voted to take immediate steps for the extension of the line northward from Muir. It is the expectation to have the line from the Peninsular to Muir under contract within thirty days.

A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Only One Victim, Fortunately.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 11.

The river bank in the vicinity of the Water Works was the scene of a shocking catastrophe about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that Mr. John G. Richardson, the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, had caused an engine, with a small portable boiler attached, to be placed in operation on the bank for the purpose of pumping water out of the dam which had been built in order to facilitate the construction of an aqueduct. This aqueduct was used in conducting water from the river to the well chambers of the pumps which supply the reservoir. The boiler had been in use for about three months, and had formerly been used in the Eden Park reservoir. It was not in the best possible condition on Sunday morning, the crown sheet being sagged down considerably.

Mr. Richardson, observing that Malott, who had charge of the engine, was carrying an undue pressure of steam, warned him of the danger of such a proceeding, and ordered him to open the fire door. He then started off, having other business to attend to, and had been away from the spot but a minute and a half before he experienced a sensation of a large substance passing over his head, felt a cold chill on his back, and in an instant of time was whirled upward from the ground to the height of about fifteen feet, he imagines. When he alighted and had recalled his scattered senses, an understanding of the situation came to him, and he called out several times for his late companion. No answer came, and very shortly a stranger who had been attracted to the spot by the explosion—for the boiler had burst—discovered Malott lying in the aqueduct, about sixty feet off. He was lifted up, and found to be a dead man. His scalp had been torn completely off, his right arm had been injured somewhat, and he had been scalded slightly. His death is most probably attributable to the terrible force of the concussion operating upon his brain.

He was about 45 years of age, born in Clermont County, O., and had followed the business of steamboat engineering for sixteen years past. He was married, and his widow, with her brood of four orphans, reside at No. 514 East Third street.

An inquest was commenced at the Coroner's office, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Marshal A. Malott, a brother of the deceased, Mr. Richardson, Norwood McClellan, Edwin S. Gault, Thomas E. Young, James Marshall, and William H. Haney were examined. The chief point of the testimony was as to merits of the boiler. The only defective portion of it alluded to in the evidence was the crown sheet, which had been repaired about two weeks ago. Stay bolts had also been driven into it, and in the belief of most of the witnesses it could be worked with safety under a pressure of about 120 lbs of steam. Gault believed with 90 lbs of steam the work required could be properly accomplished. It would not keep the water down under that pressure, and he had run it as high a rate as 105 lbs, while the deceased had acknowledged prior to the accident in his (the witness') presence to have carried 110 pounds of steam. Mr. Haney, who is an engineer at the Eden Park Reservoir, did not consider the boiler safe under a pressure of 100 pounds of steam, no matter how strongly the stay-bolts were driven in.

After the witnesses mentioned had been examined, the inquest was adjourned until this morning, when it will probably be concluded and a proper verdict rendered.

The Coroner's jury did not inquire what head of steam the boiler was carrying when the explosion occurred, but Mr. Richardson stated to the *Gazette* reporter that when he noticed the gauge and warned Malott that he was carrying too much steam, the gauge showed a head of 121 pounds.

Letter of His Holiness to the Faithful in Germany—A Gentle Hint to Bismark.

According to *La Germania*, His Holiness the Pope has given them the text of a document which he has written and sent to those of his subordinates who remain faithful to him in North Germany, on the subject of the ultramontanes under the recognition of the Prussian Government. His Holiness says:

"I should heartily have desired that they had been more just towards the German Catholics. I should hope, and I think I am right, that a pilot of a ship of State so adroit as Prince Bismark appears to be would not provoke by himself internal discord in the new empire. [illegible]"

NEW YORK.

Judge Barnard and the Scene in His Court.

Social and Public Phenomena.

The New York Press and the Ring.

Butler's Starring Tour for a Governorship.

The Yawp Poet.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

The people of the country are beholding a fine instance of the usefulness of the newspaper press in the universal outcry it has raised against the Tammany Ring.

THE SITUATION.

The corruptest appliances of that Ring are breaking fealty with it; the judiciary it had relied upon has apparently pronounced against it; the newspapers it congratulated itself upon suborning have bolted for shame's sake; the Ring itself seems doomed and its miserable leaders are slipping their plunder out of sight, accusing each other, and showing the paralysis of crime and cowardice; society draws a fresh breath, and we feel that there is nothing to despair of under a free government.

It was, indeed, impossible that such high-handed robbery as Tammany's could go on under any conditions short of despotism or lethargy. Roguery itself was unsafe with such a rapacious villain as Tweed set over it; larceny trembled for its filchings in the example of Connolly. But New York owes to the providential imbecility of Oakey Hall the crack of the whip which made it feel its enslaved condition. "What are you going to do about it?" said that Simon Tappertit of Mayors, when a citizen complained. The sneer and the jibe cut to the soul of every man who knew his birthright, and the New York *Nation* made a suggestion perfectly within the limits of the unavoidable when it said that the Tammany Ring might justly be put to death without law if the law would give no remedy. If Judge Lynch, said some, moved too tardily when the instant came, there was yet the ample magistracy of the private hand, which appeared to Appius Claudius and "Boss" Marat.

The direful apparitions,—seldom or never rising on an American's thought, but in the municipal crisis, as once in San Francisco, standing close to the elbow of many an enthusiast,—were happily dispelled by the display of that silent force before which crime in authority here has always blanched: an unanimous newspaper press.

Every daily publication in New York and Brooklyn, excepting the *World*, which can eat the bread of Tweed and be grateful for it, came to the front and read the suspended sentence of public intention. Behind them, like the white *gaskins* of an innumerable army, the press of the United States, without regard to party, blew above the camps of the national reserve.

And at that summons even the Judge who confirmed the seizure of a magnificent railway by the gang of thieves resumed the profession of justice, and turned upon his confederates.

SCENE IN BARNARD'S COURT.

In the Court House edifice, which the thieves had made their excuse for millions of plunder, Judge George C. Barnard sat. The room was square, plastered white, and lighted well by tall windows behind him. Before the bar sat in a chair a small, youngish-looking business Irishman, John Foley, the petitioner, represented by a little, almost boyish, but graceful, fluent, and dignified attorney, the younger Judge Barrett.

Barrett had returned from Europe only five or six days before he appeared in this cause. He is the nephew of a warm-hearted, steady lawyer and ex-Judge here in better times, and has himself, although so young, been a Judge in two courts. His practice is very large, and of the most responsible and respectable description—a counsellor's, and seldom an attorney's, work. The Barretts have been ardent and courageous workers against Tammany for fifteen years. They were encouragers and admirers of General Halpine, and, although of Irish stock, hold a deep repugnance to the Tammany Ring. It was the elder Barrett who dragooned Robert B. Roosevelt, James Brown, the banker, and others, to appear at the great meeting of the previous Monday night, and the younger Judge gave spirit and ornament to the appeal of John Foley. He made his address in the style of a lofty spirit pleading the cause of public decency, and although the chamber could not hold above 100 or 200 persons, he gave the first assurances of justice which had been known there for several years.

Foley, his client, is a young fellow, also of Irish blood, and one of General Halpine's creations in politics. At a period when Halpine needed money to carry on the *Citizen* newspaper against Tammany, Foley lent it to him, and Halpine reciprocated by putting Foley into active municipal politics, where he has since been a leader.

Foley ran away with an heiress from a Catholic convent, and then recovered her fortune by process of law—a matter which every Mick and O'Patrick tells off against him to us Americans, as if it were a subject of scandal; as we fail to see why the husband should not have the fortune and the girl, rather than that the convent should keep it, we are impressed with the more admiration of John Foley. Among the imbecilities of Oakey Hall and his Bohemians is their mode of attack upon John Foley. They decry his gold pens, and endeavor to keep people from purchasing them, precisely as they attempted to injure the restaurant under the *Times* building by cautioning all their repeaters and pages not to eat there.

BARNARD.

George C. Barnard, during the hearing of the cause, appeared, as always, sinister and easy, putting a little question now and then, in the similitude of one wishing to seem satisfied.

His hair has turned gray, but his round, black, daring eye and creased, dissipated, oldish face, heavy around the eyes, square at the chin, and cut clean and straight at the brows, showed the nature alleged of him—a reckless man, indifferent to either shame or fear, with a reputation full of stains, but fond of surprises at the expense of his boon companions, and always willing, by some masterstroke, to annihilate the past and press to prominence.

He was born at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, studied in New York, and went to California with the multitude of wild politicians. His career there is reputed to have been clipped by the Vigilance Committee, and he returned to New York about the period of Fernando Wood's fame, and plunged into city politics. His moral character has never recovered, by any serious efforts to change his courses. He was made Recorder of the city, married the daughter of John Anderson, a celebrated tobacconist, and by his interest in the "Solace" tobacco and other matters has always been presumedly rich.

He harbors a grudge against Tammany Hall for preferring Hoffman to himself as a candidate for Governor, and, although no one can determine his present intentions, it is not impossible that he may, for a mere *coup d'état's* sake, smile in the teeth of his former friends and smite Tammany.

THE NEW YORK PRESS IN THE CRISIS.

It costs about 30 cents a day to buy the daily morning and evening, the semi-political weekly, and the Sunday newspapers of New York. This I have been doing with fair regularity since the New York *Times* began to indict Tammany Hall with its own statistics, and the effect of the whole batch on my mind is not one-half more than encouraging.

This, however, appears to be established: That the impecunious or struggling newspapers are on the whole the least reliable in principle, less able to be indignant, almost incapable of being independent, and, except under powerful public pressure, more apt to represent the public wronger than the public wronged.

The power of circulation is its own corrective; the worst and wickedest journal can feel the tooth of public opinion like a fish upon the hook, and by that measure chiefly, in the absence of a higher intelligence, is it guided. The complaining chap who drops his grievance in the editorial box, the partisan bigot who cries against some independent asseveration, even the occasional yell of the journal's whole party are mere nibbles, dashes at the line, or freaks of the eddy; but not like these is the outraged confidence of a great conservative community when, like the shoal of fish at the extreme falling of the tide, it floats off in thousands, appetite lost, surfeited, uncoaxable, and the once busy journal lies like a cork upon the subsided stream, reflecting only itself and its calamities. There was one occasion of this character strikingly like the present episode of the journals and Tammany Hall, when the San Francisco *Herald* supported the ruffianism of the Tammany Ring on that coast against the arisen Vigilance Committee. It had been the most prosperous newspaper on the Pacific Ocean; it perished like a bird out of sight and the world, and its populations sank away from it.

The Tammany Ring in this city felt a superstitious need of the *Herald*, and they threw around it every bait of personal and business consideration, and hoped to hold it in the time of need. But all the ingots of patronage and compliment they gave it proved to be mere "dipseys," sinkers, and gewgaws on the line when the count of the pressman told the attitude of the public on the hook.

All the papers which had won competence and were well-to-do gave Tammany no comfort. The *Sun*, edited by Major Bunday, of Wisconsin—once, under the effeminate Sweetsers, a mere diary of frivolity and small talk, but now a journal of affairs and influence—forgot the many thousand dollars of city favors and joined the well established journals. The *Journal of Commerce*, staunchly Democratic, the *Sun*, the *Staats Zeitung*, and we might almost say, if that were of any consequence, the *Express*, personal organ of the firm of Honors & Dollars Bros., put by their several idiosyncrasies and stood in the hollow square of their circulation and prosperity. Tammany's only comfort was obtained from the swarm of little stipendiary issues, daily and weekly, which eke out a precarious existence upon its alms, like the dozen promiscuous and ragged squaws of an Indian camp. Groping over these several issues, a sickening sense of the possibilities of our waters comes to me—of needy aspiration without talent, seeking to be recognized in this feverish avocation of the press, and sinking at last to the depths of back-hairiority for a government of thieves; of youth, once possessed with the dream of bright influence and eloquent advocacy of country and duty, sneered and atheistical already, and swilling the blasphemous praises of these pirates; and at last that migratory flock of scribes from the Old World, crossing the sea on their one ragged quill and feather, to cover with blarney their first employer, or flay his enemies, indifferently.

There is nothing responsible in the responsibility. A well established journal, rooted in the solid interests of commerce and society, made conservative by a long continuous experience and by respectable support, accustomed to look upon men and things, as they arise, from its high conspicuous watch-tower, and needing no adventitious help of subsidy, sect, coterie, or sensation, is as responsible as any human institution. An adventurous journal, begun in pique, whim, mere avarice, or reckless ambition, and sustained by the inconstant dexterities or the money of its familiars, whether it be the sneering Mephisto's publication or the learned and purchased Faust's, is the most insidious enemy of society and freedom. The majority of the daily journals of the United States are of the former description; the majority of the journals of New York are otherwise, and are the unhealthy exhalations of this volatile and dense society, on which they in turn condense their unwholesome influence.

THE MEN OF THE TIME.

To omit mention of the journalists who have distinguished themselves in this day of municipal Pentecost and helped to bring the public conscience out of its nap of selfishness, would no more fulfil my duty to the Northwestern readers than if I wrote the history of the fall of Charles X. without naming the editors who compelled it.

The chief of these to be cited are George Jones and Louis Jennings, the publisher and editor of the *Times* daily newspaper; the weekly New York *Citizen*, edited by Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, the friend, pupil, and successor of the late General Charles G. Halpine; the *Staats Zeitung*, a German daily edited by Mr. Ottendorfer; *Harper's Weekly*, assisted by the vigorous genius of the artist, Thomas Nast; and the New York *Nation*, edited by Mr. E. L. Godkin.

It is significant—and I mention it to answer the low-flung and inhospitable charge that this great and vital awakening is merely English in its origin—that of the above-named leading instrumentalities, two are of foreign birth. Nast and Ottendorfer were Germans, Jennings and Godkin were English, and Halpine, who began the first effective fight ever made against the city ring, was a Dublin Irishman.

What of it? The more shame for the American journalists in New York that their blood was not the first to rise against these public outrages. The first defence of an Irish demagogue is to arraign his detectors, and the lowest plea he can make is their English birthright. From that deep sweet well flowed also the better rills of law and light, duty and courage, which make America worth living and thinking for. It may be less exceptional to be a good Englishman than a good Irishman amongst us, but it is not less distinguished. One would think, to hear these Celtic chatterboxes pronounce the word British in New York, that they forgot the race which kept them in order at home, and which they must not arouse here—the blood of Cecil and Cromwell, of Winthrop, Penn, and Washington.

Mr. Louis Jennings is an English gentleman of about 35 years of age, with a pleasing face, less than the medium stature, white and rather prominent teeth, a clear complexion, and dark-brown hair; his attire is rather more scrupulous than we maintain in the profession here, but his accent is genial and democratic, and he is married amongst us. He served the usual newspaper course in London, working upon the *News*, the reviews, and the *Times*, and succeeded Dr. Mackay as the correspondent of the latter journal after the close of our civil war. Much has been said about his attitude at that time not pertinent to this occasion and service; he wrote for his employers and their readers, and, probably, was much gentler and more partial towards us than I would be, for instance, writing American letters from London. The *Times* has opportunity, under his management, to avail itself of the great popularity its fearlessness has made for it, and burnish up its correspondence and literary departments, where there is need of more enterprise, so that it shall keep precedence in New York morning journalism.

Mr. George Jones, the publisher of the *Times*, was formerly a periodical dealer at Albany or Troy, who embarked in the *Times* enterprise with Mr. Raymond and others, and assisted the paper to its unusually speedy prosperity. He is a quiet, affable gentleman of a sandy complexion, turning gray, and he wears glasses; he is always in his little screened office, within gunshot of the City Hall, and looking out upon it, and every city official knows the precise site of his office chair, but they dare do no more than hate and curse in its direction. He has proved, without bluster, to be a man of cool, determined stuff, and his reputation will probably survive that of his late editorial associate, Raymond. The ring people are forward to explain why Mr. Jones exposed them, and what former associations he held, and why he was so long silent. The same explanations were probably given in Pandemonium of the behavior of Ithuriel and Gabriel, but this was no apology for the wickedness of Satan & Co. in high places. The last plea of a criminal, prior to the gallows and prayer, I have always observed to be, recrimination.

THE YAWP POET.

Walt Whitman's poem at the opening of the American Institute, Thursday night, is creating amusement and some indignation here, amongst common people who think some Daniel Pratt was imposed upon them. It was, like everything this original but bad poet produces, full of hearty patriotism and pantheistic, optimistic, reverence. He breaks up the dead level of classicism like a ground hog; the field is worse than before, but less monotonous. The man is possessed with that vague, yearning instinct we all feel, and which, presently, will be a passion, to achieve some form of literature more nearly akin to our continent; but, to catalogue our ornithology, to repeat in a jumbled, vivid way the names of our States and rivers, and to take stock of our kitchen-ware and haberdashery on metrically-lined paper, is not to create the American poem.

All the means of action,
The shapeless masses, the materials,
Lie everywhere around us; what we need
Is the alchemic touch to turn thus
Into transparent crystal bright and clear.
That touch is genius.

A concerted effort has been made between certain wondering Englishmen and a set of credulous, yealy disciples in this country, to pantheonize Mr. Whitman, while yet alive, and burn in his sight every other American poet. But we have seen a good many queer sects arise and vanish, and it is to be apprehended that Poe and Halleck, Fitz James O'Brien and Charles Leland, and Longfellow and Whittier will, with their graceful statuettes, continue to ornament the old cathedral of our literature when the edifices of the Whitman and other schools shall have tumbled into a decay more picturesque than their design, like the Mormon Temple of Nauvoo.

BUTLER'S SIDE SHOW.

B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, the yokemate, in many respects, of Colonel Fisk, of New York, is making in our best gathered-up and most sterling Commonwealth, Massachusetts, the spectacle which has saddened the friends of human nature since the flood; an enemy, by night, sowing tares. There is something terrible, at times, in the word "smartness," so trite in use here. To see the man with a trick put down the man with a character is less melancholy than to see the crowd look on and laugh. The smart mountebank in the square of a city, lecturing to a multitude of sturdy, unworldly, simple people, and applying his nostrums, can scarcely give concern to either priest or physician; but to see this same quack debauching a noble community of freemen, entrusted by a temperate and benevolent age with the choice of their rulers, would be alarming if we did not know that all things unsound are short. This person is in the hey-day of his career. He has notoriety, position, fortune, spirits, splenetic splendor of taunt and repartee, the applause of babes, sucklings, growlings, and cowards (that uninteresting minority of mankind), and the half sympathy of certain men like Wendell Phillips, whose once kindly, manly impulses, overgrown by the accumulating vanity of supernumerary publicity, preach us the old sermon that our virtues, overripe, are only our vices. His overvaunted record in the war—which, sifted, amounts to this, that he was a successful Provost Marshal, forager, and quarreler, and brutal in all three—has been raised by unsound biographers like Parton into an uneasy eminence which has imposed upon the public sentiment of Massachusetts. With matchless audacity he is now attempting to make capital out of "the number and bitterness of his assailants," but there is not one notable man amongst these who was not originally outraged by Butler, and generally for no other reason than discovering the dangerousness of the man. Mr. Butler's power, if it be power, in debate, requires invariably that he should first steal something of a confidential nature, and then misinterpret it, and there is no service one can render him equal to purloining a private letter or telegram. Conceive of a man expecting to be illustrious in our history, stealing a hotel-register to photograph the entries upon it, that he might injure a fellow-officer in his distant constituency. And yet Butler's military and public record is not far above this in respectability. He is my *beau ideal* of the President of the Irish Republic; he would get more enthusiasm than O'Connell, because he would be less consistent, and all his haranguings would be popular because they would be so many and so indiscriminate; he would abandon his party oftener, declare war with more proclamation, and have a corrupter government than any since the days of Brian Boru. And when we come to conceive the official editor and the official newspaper of the suppositious government by Butler, there fancy fails us; this newspaper could only be published by Boss Tweed, and edited mutually by Patrick J. Meahan and Brick Pomeroy.

GATH.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Platt on the Divisions Among the Episcopal People.

From the Louisville Courier, Sept. 11.

At the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Platt's sermon yesterday morning, on the "Sacrament of Baptism," he alluded to the impression on the minds of many in the Church, as well as those outside, that the Church had troubles that would divide it. "But," said he, "the Church was never so strong and hopeful of unity as to-day. The indications are that the next convention, soon to assemble in Baltimore, will be distinguished by a glorious spirit of harmony and good will. Extremes are pressing upon the centre and holding it to its place. Radical opinions and tendencies only unite conservative men of both High and Low Church classifications. The old-fashioned High and Low Churchmen are coming together, and beginning to find that they ought never to have been separated. The unity of the Church will abide all vicissitudes. Calm and fair-minded men are coming to the front, and the old Church will stand by the faith once delivered to the saints. I repeat it, there was never surer signs of harmony than now. Wise counsels will prevail. No extreme or rash man will have influence. A spirit of consideration and brotherly love will glorify our approaching convention. As an evidence of this, I call your attention to a petition to be presented to that convention originating in High Church quarters, and expressive of the spirit of wisdom and concession that will prevail. I will read the petition, and you will see that it meets the case of the Rev. Mr. Cheney, and all others of a like character, and, my word for it, it the Convention grants the request, or anything in the same scope and spirit, all Low Churchmen will be content." [illegible]

To the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in General Convention Assembled:

The undersigned, Presbyters of the Protestant Episcopal Church, respectfully petition your venerable body to take into consideration the expediency of granting such measures as may be necessary in order to the insertion, at the close of the Episcopal Offices in the Book of Common Prayer, of an explanatory note, analogous to that which, in the Prayer-book of the Church of England, is appended to the office for the Administration of the Lord's Supper, and to the following effect:

"WHEREAS, It is required of the minister in the use of the foregoing offices that he should speak of the persons baptized as 'regenerate,' or 'born again'; and

"WHEREAS, Some good men have been thereby offended, as though it were affirmed by the church that the sacrament of baptism renders those who receive it holy in character, which is not the intent of the Church in ordering the use of the words above mentioned:

"It is hereby declared that the word 'regenerate,' and the other cognate and equivalent words and phrases, which are used in the different offices for the Ministration of Baptism, are not to be taken as referring to that moral change which is commonly called conversion, nor as implying that all who are baptized shall be certainly converted, but that they describe the grace of adoption into God's household, the Church, and of the reception of a title to whatever privileges the Church of God possesses, which title and privileges are in themselves available (on the use of means) to all, but available to the final salvation of those only who exercise repentance and faith.

"Your petitioners further ask that it be recommended to the various ecclesiastical authorities of this Church, that until such addition can be made, in due form, to the prayer-book, all possible tenderness be used toward those whose consciences are troubled by the words and phrases herein referred to.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

ANOTHER RAILROAD HORROR.

Eighteen Persons in a Furniture Car Run Over by a Train on the Vandalia Road—Three or Four Killed—Ten or Twelve Injured.

From the St. Louis Democrat, September 11.

We are called upon to chronicle a shocking accident that occurred yesterday morning on the Vandalia Road, within three miles of our city, by which three or four citizens of St. Louis lost their lives, and ten or twelve others were maimed, bruised or otherwise injured. The facts connected with the sad affair are as follows:

A picnic party, consisting of workmen in the employ of R. & W. Mitchell, furniture manufacturers, accompanied by some of their wives and children, left the city about 8 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, with the intention of spending the day at Canteen Lake, an attractive place of resort for fishing and picnic parties, distant about ten miles northeast of the city. The excursionists were conveyed in a large furniture wagon belonging to Messrs. Mitchell. It was drawn by two horses.

With happy hearts and bright anticipations of a day of pleasure in the country, the party set out. The river was crossed in safety, and the wagon proceeded along the Collinsville plank road, toward Canteen Lake, the occupants singing, laughing, and talking in high glee. When they had proceeded about two and a half miles from East St. Louis, the appalling disaster occurred, which at once terminated their hilarity, sending some of them suddenly into eternity, and more or less crippling and bruising the rest.

In attempting to cross the track of the Vandalia Railroad the horses balked, and a train going eastward struck the wagon. The scene that ensued was horrible. Men, women, and children lay mangled and bleeding on the roadside—some groaning, some shrieking, and some too badly hurt to move or speak, while three men were killed outright.

The following are the names of the persons composing the picnic party: Robert Flood, wife, and four children; Emma Kenner, Wm. Gilmore, wife, and child; Henry Murphy, Fred. Wick, Miss Sanders, Chas. Sanders, John Brennan, Thomas Mehan, Edward Floyd.

The Vandalia Road crosses the Ohio & Mississippi Road about three-quarters of a mile from East St. Louis, and the two roads then run parallel for five or six miles. About a mile east of this crossing the Collinsville Road crosses both, at a point where the two roads are about 100 feet apart—the Ohio and Mississippi being south of the Vandalia Road, and the track five feet higher.

The excursion train to Highland started out on the Vandalia Road at the usual time, about 9 o'clock, and made the required halt at the crossing of the Ohio & Mississippi. It was proceeding at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, when the engineer saw, at half-past 9 o'clock, at the crossing of the Collinsville Road, a wagon filled with people, directly across the track. Seeing that the horses had balked and stopped, the engineer rang the bell and whistled down the brakes, the train at the time being within 300 yards of the wagon. The train could not be stopped in time, and it struck the wagon, carrying it about a hundred feet. The train was stopped after going several hundred feet east of the crossing, and the officers and passengers did what they could for the sufferers. As soon as physicians and others arrived on the spot, the train proceeded to Highland. The conductor, engineer, and fireman were telegraphed to return to East St. Louis, and they were present at the inquest commenced by the Coroner on the bodies of the dead. Physicians from St. Louis were sent over, and a large number of persons soon collected. The wounded were brought to this city, and properly cared for. The following is a list of the killed:

Thomas Mehan, driver of the wagon, employed in the upholstery department, resided in alley between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, and Franklin avenue and Wash street; leaves a wife and four children.

Chas. Sanders, single; resided on Seventh street, between Biddle and O'Fallon.

John Brennan, resided in the house of Thomas Mehan.

Wounded—Robt. Flood, fracture of lower part of spine, severe contusion of the right hip, and internal injuries; condition precarious. Sent to Sisters' Hospital. The Flood family are attended by Dr. Thos. O'Reilly.

Mrs. Philomena Flood, wife of above; compound fracture of left side of head; middle meningeal of brain lacerated; brain partly crushed to a pulp; no hope of recovery. Residence, No. 1213 North Seventeenth street.

Gerty and Kate Flood, children of above; the first dangerously, the other slightly.

Mary Flood, aged 13; back badly injured. Sent to Sisters' Hospital.

Wm. Gilmore, horse trader, residence No. 1911 North Seventh street, slightly.

Emma Kenner, No. 310 Green street, supposed mortally.

Mrs. Gilmore, three fingers mashed.

Unknown man, severely.

Fred. Wick, arm broken.

Edward Floyd, severely.

Miss Sanders, slightly.

Chas. Kenner, severely.

Mr. Flood stated to Dr. O'Reilly that there was a high wind from the east at the time of the accident; that the party were singing, and did not hear the whistle of the locomotive, and did not see the train, owing to some bushes obstructing the view; that the horses took the alarm first, one of them pulling back and the other trying to go forward. The horse nearest the locomotive was not hurt; the other was killed.

Mr. Bowman, of East St. Louis, was driving a buggy in the rear of the wagon and tried to pass it, but could not. He stopped before reaching the Ohio & Mississippi Road, and saw the wagon on the track of the Vandalia Road when the train struck it.

Dr. Morris Swander, of this city, was near at the time, and was the first person to offer assistance to the wounded.

Job Graves, a baggageman on the Vandalia Road, was on the train. He heard the engineer ring the bell and call for brakes, three times—Graves thinks from eighty to a hundred yards before he reached the crossing—and then reversed his engine. Graves was in the baggage car, and saw only the results of the collision. The train stopped within about 200 or 300 feet of the crossing. The horses and front wheels of the wagon were on the north side of the track—one of the animals lying down, the other standing up. The hind-wheels of the wagon and the former occupants of the vehicle were on the south side of the track. The seats and splinters of the wagon, a keg of beer, and fishing-poles were on the front of the engine. Graves saw the killed, wounded, and uninjured, but gives no information additional to the above.

Coroner Jorg was notified, and summoned a jury of twelve men to hold an inquest.

The engineer of the train, —— Luscumb, testified that he was not racing at the time, there being no train on the other road. The train was going about twenty miles an hour. When within 200 yards of the Collinsville Road he rang the bell. When he saw the wagon it was between the two tracks. He whistled down the breaks. The horses appeared to balk and stop on the track, and train could not be stopped before it struck the wagon. The train was going about twenty miles an hour at the time. The road is straight for some distance, and a train could be seen a mile distant toward St. Louis.

The fireman, James Gorin, verified the engineer's statement. He said the fire was low on starting out, the train moving slowly, and he had been ordered to fire up.

Only two witnesses were examined yesterday. The jury will meet at 9 o'clock this morning, when the investigation will be resumed.

As the train approached, three of the men in the wagon jumped out and saved themselves.

From the various statements that we have heard, it does not appear that the persons in charge of the train are to blame for the unfortunate accident. The train was moving at a moderate rate of speed, and when the wagon was discovered on the track the brakes were whistled down, and the bell rung. The driver of the wagon was perfectly sober, we are informed. The people in the wagon were in high spirits, singing and making so much noise that they could not hear the approaching train. The horses became frightened and stopped on the track, and the driver may have been confused and lost his presence of mind. We await further developments from the Coroner's investigation.

—Some of the spoons which General Israel Putnam had made of the silver he received for his services in the Revolutionary War have recently come into the possession of Colonel J. Ware Butterfield, of Concord, N. H. They are four table-spoons, about eight inches long, perfectly plain, and two troy ounces in weight. The marking is of a rather primitive character, with an oval on the handles, "I. P. D. D.," the latter standing for Deborah [illegible], Mrs. Putnam's maiden name.

—Miss Sarah Brown, a Charleston negress, stole a white dress, muslin spencer, and under garments from her mistress to be baptized in on Sunday last. She was afterward arrested and sent to jail for twenty days.

—In an article on railroad murders, in the last number of the *National Standard*, Wendell Phillips says: "I know of a State whose Railway Commissioners, striving to oblige the roads by law to adopt certain needed safeguards were bluntly told 'if you don't, the railways would make the Legislature abolish the railroad commission.'"

THE KENNEY MURDER.

Testimony Taken by the Coroner's Jury.

A Verdict Found Against James Murphy.

Daniel Tierney Held as an Accessory.

The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 11 Rush street, on the body of John Kenney, who died on Monday afternoon, from the effects of a stab in the abdomen, received during a fight with James Murphy, last Sunday morning. The particulars of the affray have already been given in THE TRIBUNE. Murphy ran away after the stabbing, and all efforts of the police to find him have thus far been futile. James Crowley, who was present at the time Kenney was cut, was arrested, and a fellow named Daniel Tierney, who boasted that he assisted Murphy in getting out of town, was also locked up. The following was the testimony elicited at the inquest:

DR. MILLER.

Ben C. Miller, sworn: I am County Physician. I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of John Kenney, at the corner of Rush and Michigan streets, and found a wound in the abdomen, extending about an inch and a half below the navel, and extending outward about three and a half inches, cutting through the walls of the abdomen, and cutting the small intestines. Death was caused by the injuries received.

JAMES CROWLEY.

James Crowley, sworn: I reside at No. 13 Rush street. On Sunday morning last, September 10, while returning from a party, about 4 o'clock, in company with the deceased and James Murphy, we stopped to take a drink at a saloon on the southwest corner of Kinzie and Clark streets. While the party were enjoying themselves I fell asleep. I awoke about 5 o'clock and we started for home. When in front of the boarding house No. 2 Rush street Kenney suggested that we go back and take another drink. We all agreed, and went back to the tavern, and after taking another drink, and we went to McGrade's saloon on the southwest corner of Illinois and Clark streets. We drank whiskey several times and again started to go home, and when on the sidewalk, Murphy made a remark about "too [illegible]" [illegible] Kenney got angry at the remark, and said that he was a better man than him (Murphy). He said he made the remark that it was Sunday morning and that we would not make a fuss in the street. Kenney suggested that he and Murphy go to some vacant lot and settle it. When he saw that Murphy did not propose to settle the dispute, he called him a ——, and kicked at him three times, but did not touch him. I then saw Murphy strike at Kenney, and hit him in the abdomen. I told them both to be quiet, and we went toward Kenney's boarding house, and as we came toward it all of us. We walked that way across the street, when Kenney put his hand in his pocket, and when he pulled it out it was covered with blood. When he saw the blood, he remarked "I am cut." I cried "Murder," and it was taken up by the people in the street. Some of them followed Murphy, while I went to Dr. Thibodo's office with Kenney, to have his wound attended to. I was then arrested by an officer, and taken to the Huron Street Station. Kenney was under the influence of liquor at the time; so was the whole party. I have known Kenney for about three months, and never knew him to be quarrelsome. He was of a very quiet disposition. I have known Murphy since March last, and always found him to be very quiet. I was not drunk myself.

JOHN RYAN.

John Ryan, sworn: I am 19 years of age, and know the nature of an oath. I reside at No. 65 East Indiana street. I peddle papers on Sunday morning. I am employed in Page & Sprague's Oil Works on week days. I was out peddling papers on Sunday morning, September 10, about 5 o'clock, and while walking along Clark street, near the Revere House, I saw three men standing on the sidewalk on the southwest corner of Clark and Illinois streets. (The witness identified James Crowley and the deceased as two of the men, but said he did not see the other one in the room.) They were quarrelling, and the first words I heard when I came up to them were uttered by Kenney, who, pointing to the vacant place at the North Market, said something about settling it. The other man, whose name I have since learned is Murphy, said he (Kenney) was too low for him to fight with. Kenney then called Murphy a —— and made a kick at him when he saw that he would not go with him to settle it. Murphy backed off, and Kenney made another kick at him. Murphy then put his hand in his pocket, and I heard James Daley, the boy who was with me, say to Murphy, "Don't strike him." Murphy said he would if he came near him. Kenney made another kick at him, and Murphy, who had a knife in his hand under his coat-tail, struck at him with the knife; he then shut it up and put it in his pocket. It was a pocket-knife with a blade about three and a half inches long. Murphy then walked toward an alley, and Kenney followed him. When in the alley, Kenney took his hands from his pockets, and then his pants were cut. I did not see any blood. I made up my mind that he was stabbed, when I saw the cut in his pants. Daley and I then ran after Murphy, and saw him running down an alley, between Michigan and Illinois streets, toward Lasalle street. We came back to Michigan street, and saw Murphy coming up toward Clark. He went into the boarding-house No. 142 Michigan street, and ran up stairs. We then went back to Clark and Kinzie streets, and some one asked me to go for a doctor. I went for Dr. Thibodo's office, but the door was locked. Some one inside, after I told him a man was stabbed, asked me if I was a policeman. I told him I was not, and he said "Go and get one." I went toward the Lasalle street tunnel to see, but before I got there I was told that a policeman had already arrived at the place where the stabbing was done. The policeman asked me where the man went that did the stabbing, and I showed him the place. I went through the house with him, but we did not find Murphy. The landlord objected to our going through the house, saying he had no authority to do so. I know nothing further about the case. I did not see Murphy after he went into the house. I think I would know Murphy if I saw him again. The men standing on the sidewalk seemed to be a little drunk. I do not think that Kenney's foot struck Murphy when he kicked at him.

MARK DARGAN.

Mark Dargan, sworn: I am a city detective. While working on a case on Monday, some one told me that a man named Daniel Tierney, an Irishman, knew where Murphy was. He worked with him in the Michigan Southern Depot, and "made brags" that he was the one instrumental in getting Murphy out of the way. I accordingly arrested him on Monday evening, at the corner of Michigan and Clark streets. I talked to him about an hour before I locked him up, and he told me if I had not treated him like a dog he would have told me all about the whereabouts of Murphy. He was under the influence of liquor at the time, but seemed to be in his proper senses. A man came to me when a policeman in disguise was put in the cell with him he recognized him in a minute.

This man Tierney denied before the jury that he had ever said anything about the whereabouts of Murphy, and stated that he had not seen him since last Friday or Saturday night; he was not certain which.

WILLIAM SPAIN.

William Spain, sworn: I reside at No. 142 Michigan street, and keep a boarding-house. Murphy boarded with me. An officer came to my house about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, with a newsboy, and said he wanted to search my house. He did not tell me what he was after. I have not seen Murphy since last Saturday night at supper. I did not see him get him out of the way, and do not know that any one did. I did not hear Tierney say that he knew where to lay his hands on him. I never heard him say that it was too bad that Murphy and he had to leave town together, owing to this unfortunate affair. Tierney was in bed when the officer came. He did not tell me that he was going to St. Louis but once that I can remember, and that was on Monday, when he came to the depot to get his pay.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned the following verdict:

"That the said John Kenney came to his death from a stab in the abdomen from a knife in the hands of James Murphy; and we find that the stab was given during a quarrel that occurred between the said Kenney and James Murphy; and we also find, from statements made by himself, one Daniel Tierney is implicated in keeping the said James Murphy out of the hands of justice, and was instrumental in getting the said James Murphy out of the way; therefore, we, the jury, would recommend that the said Daniel Tierney be arrested and held as accessory after the fact."

As there was not testimony showing that Crowley was implicated in the cutting he was released from custody. A warrant was issued for Murphy, but it cannot be served, as no officer knows where he is. Tierney, who has been locked up in the Huron Street Station since his arrest, was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the grand jury.

THE SUPREME COURT.

COOK COUNTY CASES.

The docket of the Supreme Court for the September (Ottawa) term contains the following cases carried up from this county:

1. John M. Stevens vs. Russell Benedict, Eli B. Mallory, and Ethel F. Farnham.
5. Nicholas P. Iglehart vs. Henry Peake et al.
8. Ira S. Foote et al. vs. Thomas Stevenson et al.
13. M[illegible] Curtis vs. Stephen F. Gale.
15. Spencer S. Root et al. vs. Jacob Becker et al.
16. J. C. Booth vs. George Bittinger.
17. Thomas L. Humphreyville et al. vs. Henry Kuntleston.
20. The Cincinnati & Chicago Air-Line Railroad Co. vs. Nachmann Marcus.
24. James H. Beveridge et al. vs. J. J. Mulford et al.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

CALL FOR THE COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans in the various wards and towns of Cook County are requested to elect delegates to the County Convention, to be held at [illegible] September 16, A. D. 1871, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., in the Circuit Court room, for the purpose of selecting fifty-five (55) delegates to the State Convention, called by the State Central Committee of the State of Illinois, to be held at Springfield, on Wednesday, September 20, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Congressman-at-Large, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. John A. Logan, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The primary meetings for the election of delegates will be held in the several towns, at [illegible], on Thursday, September 14, A. D. 1871, between the hours of [illegible] and 6 o'clock p. m., with the following exceptions: Cicero, at railroad depot in Austin, from [illegible] until 8 o'clock p. m.; Palatine, at Masonic Hall, from 7 until 8 o'clock p. m.; Hyde Park, at Town Hall, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.; [illegible] o'clock p. m.; New Trier, at Winnetka Depot, 7 o'clock p. m.; Lake, at Town Hall, [illegible] o'clock p. m.; Riverside, at railroad depot, [illegible] o'clock p. m.

Primaries in the various wards of the city will be held from 4 until 7 o'clock p. m., on Friday, September 15, A. D. 1871, at the places hereinafter designated.

The representation from the various wards of the city has been fixed by allowing one delegate for each one hundred Republican votes cast for Congressman-at-Large at the fall election of 1870. The representation for the towns in Cook County has been fixed by allowing one delegate for every one hundred Republican votes cast at the same election, and an additional delegate for a fraction in excess of fifty, allowing, however, each town at least one delegate.

The several towns and wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

[illegible]

Inspectors and places for holding the primaries in the various wards of the city will be as follows:

[illegible]

J. C. KNICKERBOCKER, A. DIXON,
GEO. W. GAGE, NORMAN T. GASSETTE,
GEO. H. HARLOW, MAX SCHULER,
GEO. FLIERMAN, W. S. CARTER,
HY. PILGRIM, H. B. MILLER,
C. B. MATSON, JAMES L. QUIRK,
I. K. DOW, JAMES L. SCHLOSSER,
CHARLES FOLZ, JAMES B. STARK,
ELIAS SHIPMAN, W. G. WATERMAN,
H. B. BOGUE, W. S. BRAINARD,
I. H. McCREA,

Cook County Republican Central Committee.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE.

Peter Hanton and Charles Edwards had been partners. They dissolved, by mutual consent, and a settlement was effected. Edwards continued the business. On Monday Hanton came into his place, which is at No. 111 Madison street, and took $22 from the till. Edwards had him arrested, and Justice Banyon held him to the Criminal Court in $500 bail. He was also held on another charge—that of drawing a revolver on Edwards after he had taken the money from the drawer.

—James O'Rourke, a fast driver, and George Duglaey, a bridge ordinance violator, paid $5 each.

—William O'Malley was fined $10 for fighting with his brother-in-law on a vessel in Bridgeport. His brother-in-law also paid $5.

—Michael O'Brien resisted an officer. He was fined $25.

—In the afternoon, Justice Summerfield sentenced a woman, Linda Smith, to one hundred days in the Bridewell. Her talking so much was the cause of so severe a punishment, for so anmated [illegible] reprobate, Josephine Lee, received only a forty-day sentence.

—Bridget Smith informed the Court that a $5 fine was not so much as a $10 fine, and therefore endeavoring to coerce the officer who had her in charge.

—Harry Ross attempted to cheat the Briggs House out of his breakfast, and was arrested. He was fined $5, and told of certain places where persons repeating his offence were sent.

—On Monday, Christopher Allen went to the barber-shop of George Abrams, corner of [illegible] and Sherman streets, and had about all [illegible] [illegible]

WEST SIDE.

Thomas A. Tilling, accused of obtaining goods wrongfully, will be heard from on the 14th inst.

—Francis Watson broke the windows of a saloon, because her husband was playing cards in it. She paid $10.

—William [illegible] would not get out of a [illegible] car's way on Monday, and was fined [illegible] day.

NORTH SIDE.

Matthew Brennan was drunk, and would have been fined $5; but when the officer came to arrest him he resisted, and yesterday he had to pay $25. Thirteen other drunkards contributed small amounts.

TURKISH BATHS.

TURKISH BATHS,

294 Wabash-av.

This popular institution having recently changed hands, the new proprietors, H. R. PARSON & CO., are determined to make it first-class in all its appointments. Open daily from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.; and Sunday mornings till 11 a. m.

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College,

Williamstown, Mass.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Inventors' Exhibition AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION [illegible]

EPISCOPAL.

Meeting of the Illinois Diocesan Convention.

List of Lay and Clerical Members—The Organization.

Action in Reference to Delinquent Churches—Who They Are.

The Article Suspending Presbyters Who Appeal to Civil Courts Considered.

It is Adopted After a Warm Discussion.

MORNING SESSION.

The opening services of the Illinois Diocesan Convention occurred yesterday morning in the Cathedral, corner of Washington and Peoria streets. The services were attended by the delegates and a large number of persons. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Abbott, of Alton, from Isaiah lii: 1: "Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bishop Whitehouse called the convention to order at 3 o'clock.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Cook County Republican Central Committee.

THE POLICE COURTS.

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Peter Hanton and Charles Edwards had been partners. They dissolved, by mutual consent, and a settlement was effected. Edwards continued the business. [illegible]

[illegible]

TURKISH BATHS.

TURKISH BATHS,

294 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College,

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[illegible]

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bishop Whitehouse called the convention to order at 3 o'clock.

ORGANIZATION.

The calling of the roll was then proceeded with, when the following delegates answered to their names:

CLERGY.

[illegible]

LAY DELEGATES.

The Bishop appointed the Rev. C. S. Abbott, Judge Otis, and Mr. Edwards a committee to receive the credentials of the lay delegates. The names of those present are as follows:

[illegible]

The Chair remarked, as encouraging, that this was a larger number than had ever been present at the opening of the convention.

ELECTION OF A SECRETARY.

[illegible]

THE SUPERVISORS.

First Day of the September Session.

Discussion of the Minutes of the Last Meeting.

Alleged Irregularities of the Lemont Supervisor.

The Board of Supervisors convened yesterday afternoon for the September session. Present: Supervisor Watts, (Chairman,) [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Tuesday, September 12:

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

With gold at 114 and 5-20s of 1862 quoted at 118¾ this afternoon, the latter quotation is equal to 103.19 in gold, [illegible]

[illegible]

Notwithstanding the recent attempts in New York to raise the rates of interest, money continues about as abundant and cheap there as for the past month or two. A New York journal says, very truly, that perhaps the most remarkable thing in connection with this plethora of money is that it has as yet caused no such speculative fever as might naturally be expected in the stock, gold, and bond markets. The condition of the money market, when viewed in connection with the prices of stocks and securities, is in fact anomalous, as the rates of interest afforded by these investments are now relatively higher than when money was comparatively scarce, while for short commercial loans they are lower.

In the local money market, the moderate increase in the demand for money noticeable during the past four or five days comes almost entirely from the country banks in the shape of orders for currency to move grain and other products. This causes some decrease in country bank deposits with their correspondents here. The deposits of city customers, however, remain nearly as large as ever, and there is but little, if any increase in the amount of commercial paper offered for discount.

Exchange was lower to-day, owing to the pressure to sell to get currency to fill country orders. Sales were made between banks all the way from $1.25 to 75c per $1,000 discount. At the close of business the price was pretty firm at the latter figure. At the counter the rates remain unchanged, at par selling and 1-10 discount buying.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

[illegible]

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 393 cars wheat; 284 cars corn; 34,400 bu No. 2 do; 163 cars oats; 7,000 bu No. 2 do; 63 cars rye; 95 cars barley. Total, (899 cars) 414,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 6,255 bu wheat; 9,399 bu corn; 1,848 bu oats; 649 bu rye; 5,905 bu barley.

The produce markets to-day were active, all averaged higher than yesterday, and the leading grain markets were very irregular. Indeed, so much nervousness has not been witnessed for many months past, except for one or two days during the run of the August corner on wheat. Prices fluctuated rapidly, especially before 11 o'clock. The excitement was partially due to conflicting reports from more easterly markets.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged. A total of 398 brls was reported sold at 88½c, and the market was variously quoted as closing strong and weak at that figure.

Lake freights were less active, owing to a further advance in the views of vessel-owners, which fact repelled shippers. A total of twelve grain charters was reported, which will carry out from this city 69,000 bu wheat, 30,000 bu corn, 106,000 bu oats, and 30,000 bu barley. At the close asking rates were 9c on wheat and 8½c on corn to Buffalo. Wheat was taken to Kingston at 15c, and corn to do at 14c. Wheat was taken by propeller to Montreal at 15c. Through rates to New York were nominal [illegible]

[illegible]

Provisions were quiet and firmer. [illegible]

[illegible]

Flour was in less active demand, but, in consequence of more encouraging New York advices, and the advance in wheat here, the views of holders were a shade firmer, although the returned sales show no change in prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

Wheat was excited, and averaged [illegible] higher than yesterday. The market on the Early Board was very variable, [illegible]

[illegible]

Corn was 1c higher, active, and variable, like wheat, though the fluctuations did not cover so wide a range. [illegible]

[illegible]

Oats were ½c higher and more active, [illegible]

[illegible]

Rye was [illegible] higher, in consequence of a reported firmer feeling in New York, and the advance in corn here. The inquiry for shipment was fair. [illegible]

Barley was again active, and 1c higher on No. 2, but with an easier feeling on the lower grades, owing to a light demand; the inquiry was chiefly speculative. [illegible]

[illegible]

The following were daily sales of the leading breadstuffs on 'Change during the past week:

[illegible]

The following were the closing prices:

[illegible]

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at corresponding dates:

[illegible]

The general demand for groceries to-day was a moderate one, but for refined grades [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

At the Afternoon Board the inquiry for No. 2 spring wheat was active, but prices were unsettled and irregular, [illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

There was a larger demand for dry goods last week, and prices were more fully sustained. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

[illegible]

CATTLE—The demand for good to choice beeves, such as can be handled to advantage by Eastern buyers, was active, [illegible]

[illegible]

HOGS—[illegible]

SHEEP—[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

CARGOES—The demand for lumber last week was active, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

BUTTER—No important changes have taken place in the market for this article. [illegible]

BAGGING—Remains steady and firm, at prices that have been current for the past fortnight or more. [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

BERRIES—[illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COFFEES—[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PAINTS AND COLORS—[illegible]

PIG IRON—[illegible]

PAPER—[illegible]

PAPER STOCK—[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Watertown, Mass., Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

From the Upper Country.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. E. A. Bassett,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Influence of Temperature on Health.

[illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Defeat of the Eckfords by the White Stockings.

The Former Club and the Championship Contest.

Robert Bonner Replies to The Tribune's Interrogatories.

He Will Give $100,000 for a Horse Beating Dexter's Time.

He Offers $10,000 to See Any Other Horse Do It.

BASE BALL.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. ECKFORDS.

Another one of those extraordinary up-hill games was played by the White Stockings yesterday afternoon. [illegible]

THE TURF.

ROBERT BONNER EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

AQUATIC.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Runaway Husband.

[illegible]

The Mysterious Case.

[illegible]

Announcements.

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

[illegible]

Paving Randolph Street.

[illegible]

Cornell.

[illegible]

The Guide.

We have just received a copy of a neat eighty-page pamphlet, called "The Guide," and published by David Green. [illegible]

Dancers Pulled.

There was a negro ball at St. George's Hall, in Lombard Block, last evening, and three men having become intoxicated, indulged in a fight on the sidewalk in front of the building, a squad of policemen entered the ball-room and took all the dancers into custody. [illegible]

Accidents.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

The Hon. Charles W. Willard, Member of Congress from Vermont, was in the city yesterday. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The new comedy at the Museum, by Robert Reece, entitled "Not So Bad After All," is proving to be a complete success, the house being well filled last evening. It is an admirable play, and is being acted elegantly. [illegible]

A Land Grant Security.

[illegible]

Austin.

[illegible]

The "Lively Times" Stove.

[illegible]

The Babcock.

F. W. Farwell, Chicago, Ill.:

[illegible]

B. ROCKWELL & Co.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, Sept. 4, 1871.

Genuine Goods.

[illegible]

Dr. Payne Again.

Nearly three thousand ladies and gentlemen attended Dr. Payne's seventh lecture last night at Farwell Hall, and for two hours were held by the lecturer spell-bound. [illegible]

A Good Light.

[illegible]

Telegraphic Brevities.

[illegible]

FAIRS.

At Topeka, Kansas.

[illegible]

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

[illegible]

At Aurora, Ill.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Prison Investigation at Joliet.

[illegible]

Terrible Tragedy in DeKalb County—Double Murder and Suicide.

[illegible]

Obituary—Meeting of the Blood Horse Association at Springfield.

[illegible]

Supreme Court of Illinois.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

A Resisting Criminal Shot—United States Court.

[illegible]

Kansas City Cattle Market.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

R. M. HOOLEY & F. E. AIKEN, Props. and Man'g'rs.

CROWDED HOUSE! EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!

THIS WEDNESDAY, MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK,

CAMILLE,

Or, The Fate of a Coquette!

To conclude with the laughable Irish Farce,

THE IRISH TUTOR!

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE.

SARATOGA.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Elfie and Four-Leaved Clover,

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL

AND

HIS LAST LEGS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MINSTRELS.

LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

GOLDEN SHOWERS.

FARWELL HALL.

HORACE GREELEY

Will Lecture in Farwell Hall,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 20.

"SELF-MADE MEN."

NOTICE.

Horace Greeley's Lecture.

Oysters, Tea Coffee, etc.

AUCTION SALES.

SECOND

GREAT TRADE SALE,

ON

Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 9:30 a. m.,

BY

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

OF

Boots, Shoes,

AND

RUBBERS.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

DryGoods, Linen Goods,

WOOLLEN GOODS.

250 pairs Blankets, 900 yds. Black Dress Silk, 500 doz. Hose, Cambrics, Jaconets, and Yankee Notions, &c.

By C. M. GILBERT & CO.

The Entire Stock of a Grocer

DECLINING BUSINESS,

AT AUCTION.

500 pkgs. New Crop Teas,

AT AUCTION.

340 Fulton-st.,

Thursday, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock,

On the premises, will be sold the entire

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

A DESIRABLE STOCK

OF

Boots, Shoes,

Balmorals, Rubbers, &c.

AT AUCTION.

GENTEEL NEW FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Suits,

New Carpets, Glassware,

Table Cutlery,

New White Blankets,

Bed Comforters, etc.,

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE.

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Shirts and Drawers, Cloths and Cassimeres, Dress Goods and Alpacas, Government Goods, White, Blue and Brown Blankets, Hosiery, Yankee Notions, Linen Goods, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, etc.,

BANKRUPT SALE.

Entire Stock of a Country Store,

AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE

OF

200 Beautiful

LOTS,

IN A. J. HAWHE'S SOUTH PARK SUBDIVISION,

Near the Great

SOUTH PARKS,

And within one block of Hyde Park Trains, on

Monday, Sept. 18,

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

TERMS OF SALE—$100 per Lot, cash; balance in 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent interest, with privilege of payment at any time before due.

THERE WILL BE A SALE OF

40 LOTS 40

In the beautiful suburban town of

Austin, on Friday, Sept. 15.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED

REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, WITH LOT 25x175 FEET.

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

The New Issues Reviewed By Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Conventions of New Jersey and Minnesota.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League.

Republican Triumph at the Elections in New Mexico.

Rally of Republicans at Lima, O.—Speech of Governor Hayes.

MR. GROESBECK'S SPEECH.

[illegible]